

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6408

日三月二年亥乙精光

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 20th MARCH, 1875.

六九

號十二月三英

港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

Arrivals.

March 18, GREEN JACKET, British sh. 1,055.
H. D. Roe, Cardiff 24th October, Coals.
Mimosa & Co.
March 19, AMYAN, British str. 814, Drowns.
Canton, March 18th, General Sirname
& Co. Apply to H. D. Roe, Cardiff 24th October, 1875.
TO LET.
HOUSE opposite H. M. Naval Yard. Apply
to A. MILLAR & Co.
TO LET.
TWO DWELLING HOUSES AND OFFICES,
Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in
the occupation of Messrs. G. DUNLOP & Co.,
which have recently been thoroughly repaired.
Possibly may be had from May 1st.
With Intermediate Passages.
PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in
the occupation of Messrs. G. DUNLOP & Co.,
General - Anderson Bell & Co.
March 18, M. AMYAN, British str. 814, Drowns.
H. C. Holden, Sydney 8th Jan.
Coals. Apply to H. C. Holden, Sydney 8th Jan.
D. MARTIN STANGLER, British steamer, 1,365.
March 19, GRANITE CASTLE, British str. 1,339.
James & Sons, Shanghai 16th March.
March 19, GRANITE CASTLE, British str. 1,339.
General - Anderson Bell & Co.
March 18, M. AMYAN, British str. 814, Drowns.
H. C. Holden, Sydney 8th Jan.
Coals. A. MACG. HEARD.
DWELLING HOUSE No. 2, Gasco Street,
lately in the occupation of Mr. D. J. GUNN.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
TO BE LET.
THE HOUSE No. 2, Morrison Hill. Apply
to THOS. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road.
379 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.
TO LET.
NO. 2, WESTBURY VILLAS, Bonham
Road. Apply to G. FALCONER & Co.
346 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1875.
TO LET.
With Immediate Possession.
THE Dwelted PREMISES situated on In-
land Lot 169, Graham Street, (recently
occupied by Messrs. G. DUNLOP & Co.)
consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE
and TWO GODOWNS.
Also the DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 8, 9,
and 10, Upper Moqua Terrace. Gas and
Water laid on.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD,
253 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.
TO LET.
With Possession on the 15th April.
THE HOUSE and PREMISES known as
"CRAGELLAICHIE," situated on the
Bonham Road, and now in the occupation of
E. JENNER, Esq., Painter and Dyer, and 71 Chinese.
Per Yachting, str. from Swatow —
272 Chinese.

Clearances.

At the HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
March 19th.
Glengyle, str. for Whampoa.
Glaucus Castle, str. for Saigon.
Jacqueline, for Bangkok.
Amyan, str. for Shanghai.
Narcissus, str. for Cooktown.

Departures.

March 19, NARCISSUS, str. for Cooktown, &c.
March 19, NIMPO, str. for Canton.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.
Per Glomis Castle, str. from Shanghai:—
Mr. Thomas.
Per Glengyle, str. from Shanghai, &c.:—
1 European sailor and 10 Chinese.
Per Nimpo, str. from Shanghai:—
1 European Painter and Dyer, and 71 Chinese.
Per Yachting, str. from Swatow:—
272 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Narcissus, str. for Cooktown, &c.:—
3 Cabin, 1 Distressed seaman, and 517 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Glomis Castle, str. for Saigon:—
1 Cabin.
Per Jacqueline, for Bangkok:—
20 Chinese.
Per Amyan, str. for Shanghai:—
29 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Yosting* reports left
Swatow on 18th March, and had fine weather
throughout.

The French bark *Mercy Anna Holmes* reports left
Sydney on 8th January. Had fine weather
with light winds to the Line, which was crossed
on 24th February in long. 165 E.; since then
had a succession of fine weather to port.

The British steamship *Glengyle* reports left
Shanghai on 8th March. Had fine weather
on the 13th, and Swatow on the 14th.
Had light variable air and calms, with thick
foggy weather throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Glancast* reports left
Wooosung at 8 a.m. on the 16th. Had fine
weather all the passage. At 1 p.m. on the
17th, of the Island of Tong-ying, stood in shore
under fore and aft canvas, with fresh breeze
and clear weather.

The British steamship *Nimpo* reports left
Shanghai on 18th March. Had fine weather
with light variable winds throughout. On the
evening of the 16th, passed the French mail
steamship, bound to Shanghai. On the 18th of
Chapal Island, passed the steamship *Lotos*. At
11 o'clock same evening on Brester Point,
passed a ginsop, supposed to be H. M. Fr. Point,
bound North.

The British ship *Green Jacket* reports left
Cardiff on 24th October; crossed the Equator
on 27th November in long. 29 W.; passed the
meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 4th
January in lat. 40 S. Amsterdam Island on the
22d; Sandalwood Island on 10th February;
On the 23d, passed the Island of St. Helena.
Gulf of Aden on the 13th, and Swatow on the 14th.
Encountering tailing N.E. and Eas-
tely winds, and could not get farther than long.
131 E.; passed through Ballinglang Channel
on 15th instant. Spoke the following ships:—
On January 18th, in lat. 37° S., and long.
25° 40' E., the German ship *Semper I*, from
Cardiff to Singapore. On January 26th, in
lat. 35° 20' S., and long. 62° E., the Peruvian
steamer *Monarca*, from Callao to Manila.
On 27th February, in Giloco Passage, the
Spanish bark *Edelweiss*, from Cardiff to Manila.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
(Correspondence Date).
Vessel Name From Dates.
Fede & Speranza Swanscombe Sept. 14
Phalen Sunderland Oct. 5
Liberator Kel. Oct. 20
McNear Newcastle Oct. 20
Ostrea Shields Oct. 21
Admiral Lord & David. Nov. 8
Anna Dorothy Swanscombe Nov. 15
Panama Cardiff Nov. 18
Coyote London Nov. 20
Hibernal Glasgow Nov. 21
Villa Franca Liverpool Nov. 21
Juno Cuxhaven Nov. 21
Rollo London Nov. 21
Harriet Swansea Dec. 12
Livingstone Cardiff Dec. 12
Capriana Swanscombe Dec. 14
Sophie Antwerp Dec. 14
Anna Hamburg Dec. 20
Somatra New York Dec. 23
Anne Christine Antwerp Jan. 9
George Cuxhaven Jan. 9
Mark Cardiff Jan. 16
Aida Shields Jan. 18
Eustacia McNeil New York Jan. 21
Belgrave London Jan. 22
Buniat Antwerp Jan. 27

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 2nd Floor,
Household Furniture, &c.

TO WING.

THE Steam-Tug *LITTLE ORPHAN* is
available for TOWING at Reasonable
Rates. Apply on Board, or to
BOSTON JACK & CO.
Agents of Poldair's Wharf,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1875.

To be Let.

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HOUSE opposite H. M. Naval Yard. Apply
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Solitaires.

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With Possession on the 15th April.

DAVID SASCOON, SONS & Co.
1st 17th Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET.

THE Charming QUINTA "SANTA SAN-
CHA" in Bishop's Bay.

Also the QUINTA "BOA PARTO."

The Property of VISCOUNT DO CIRBAL.
Apply to E. A. DE MELLO & Co.
1m 411 Macau, 15th March, 1875.

TO LET.
WE have established myself at this Port as
a Merchant and Commission Agent.

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NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a

CHEMICO-LITHOGRAPH

OF

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK; also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work.)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS,

ISLAND OF FORMOSA, AND OF

THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—

HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in two Forms, Complete at \$5, or with the "List of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3."

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Singapore... Straits Times Office.

London... Mr. F. A. G. Clement's Lane.

Glasgow... Geo. S. Carter, 30, Cornhill.

San Francisco... Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.

New York... Messrs. S. M. Pittman & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, 2nd January, 1875.

MARRIAGE.

At Canton, in the church of the American Presbyterian Mission, Canon Read, on the 13th of March, 1875, by the Rev. H. V. Norrys, assisted by the Rev. S. Whitehead, the Rev. A. P. Harper, D.D., to Miss H. J. SHAW. [458]

The Daily Press

MARCH 20TH, 1875.

Some of the decrees highly published in the *Peking Gazette* have been distinguished by greater liberality and more good sense than the Imperial Government of China has of old been wont to display. The other day we noticed that one had been issued by the two Empresses which wound up with an exhortation to the Ministers "to give up all the bad habits and traditions of the past for the sake of progress." We now have another decree before us which seems to give encouragement to a progressive policy. A memorial has been presented, it appears, to the authorities, requesting that the ancient interdict upon the cultivation of lands in the interior of Korea must be removed. Chinese subjects on the mainland, hitherto been prohibited from crossing over to the island, and seeking to develop its resources for fear their doing so should provoke the aborigines, and originate disturbances. The Chinese Authorities have at length, apparently, come to recognise the truth of Buzza's well known utterance, that "there is a limit at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue" for a decree has been issued removing this interdict. It sets forth that inasmuch as BRENNER-CHENG and his colleagues have taken steps to throw open the interior, "it is eminently necessary the cultivation of the lands lying waste should be encouraged, and the existing institutions should be modified in consonance with the requirements of the present time. The removal of all prohibitions heretofore in force, restricting Chinese subjects from crossing over to Formosa, is hereby granted, and the interdict upon trade in iron and bamboo is at the same time rescinded, with the object of affording encouragement. Let the proper Board take note." This sounds very well, and would be altogether gratifying were it not for that little sentence at the end. The question is, will the "proper Board" take note, or, if it takes note, will it obey? There is so much evasiveness, and so much double-dealing among Chinese officials that it is possible this excellent decree may for some time be made of none effect. But it is at least a point gained that the Imperial Government begins to see what its duty in regard to this large and important island really is. It may have been in some degree moved thereby to the comments of the press. It is to be hoped officials have made a "note of" some hints given on this subject. At all events, they are now inclined to drop the old do-nothing policy, which neither conciliated nor repressed the aborigines, and kept back the private enterprise of Chinese merchants and traders. We trust that the new policy will be energetically carried out, and lead to a speedy development of the fertile acres and rich mines of Formosa.

A case of some interest to foreigners in Hongkong cropped up the other day in the Summary Court before Mr. JUSTICE SOWDEN. A coolie there were two, but neither case was identical one is sufficient for our purpose—brought an action against Messrs.

Innes and Co. for \$9.90 wages. Of this sum \$5 was due for the month of February, and 90 cents for March. Mr. Innes appeared in Court and said the amount of wages claimed was quite correct, but stated that plaintiff, who had been employed on the steam launch, had gone away without a moment's notice, and moreover had never applied for his wages. Plaintiff alleged that he was told by one of the firm to go, but as this was subsequently shown to be incorrect, Mr. Justice Sowden gave the coolie the \$9 he claimed, refusing only to allow him the additional 90 cents and his costs. Mr. Innes very properly pointed out that the firm had suffered by the bursting of a lamp filled with the same, and demanded for selling dangerous oil without the permission, the ordinances provide all dealers shall

pay a fine of \$100. Plaintiff, however, had been employed on the part of others in their employ. His Lordship said that if the coolie had been a domestic servant he could have dealt with him differently, but as he was not, the only remedy Mr. Innes might have would be taking out a summons at the magistrate. Now we do not know exactly how the law deals, if it deals at all, in this respect, with Chinese servants who are not employed as domestics; but, taking the above case as it stands, there seems to be something wrong somewhere.

Mr. Innes, from whom the wages were never asked, is brought to the Summary Court on a summons, is compelled, it may be, to lose a day, and has to pay a coolie practically the full amount due to him, because he took it into his head one morning to leave his work without notice. His Lordship characterised the practice as an abominable one, but could not say whether Mr. Innes would find his remedy at the Police Court or not. Well, if he does not, the sooner the master is looked into by the magistrate, but even admitting that he does, we think the mode of proceeding most unsatisfactory. In the first place, it is very difficult, frequently in such cases to discover the whereabouts of Chinese, who often change their names and keep out of the way for some time. And then again many large employers of labour would rather allow their servants to escape than go to the trouble and expense—for time is money with most business men—of proceeding against them at the Police Court. The result is, that the coolie has got his wages; his conduct, to him at least, seems to have received legal approval; he takes another situation, where he perhaps repeats the same trick, and others are thereby encouraged to follow his example. Mr. Justice Sowden was no doubt quite correct in his judgment, but we fail to see why there should be a distinction drawn between domestic and other servants. If his Lordship had the power to punish a "boy" who has left without notice, he might easily allow him his wages, the law ought also to empower him to deal with these outside employees in a similar way. The inconvenience is quite great in the one case as in the other, as European residents in Hongkong have only too good reason to know.

A new paper has been started in Nagasaki, called *The Cosmopolitan Press*.

This agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company informs us that he has received a telegram stating that the *City of Peking* arrived at Yokohama on the 13th instant, and would sail yesterday for Hongkong.

It will be observed, on reference to our section of columns, that St. Paul's College Chapel is to be opened for Divine service on Sunday and Wednesday evenings. The first service will be held to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock, when we understand the Bishop of Victoria will preach.

SUPREME COURT.

19th March.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. CHIEF JUSTICE SIR JOHN STILLE.

ATTENDED BURGLARY.

Wong Atuk and Leong Achee the two principals, convicted yesterday of being a house attempting to commit a burglary, and with intent in a house with intent to commit a robbery, were held up to bail. The first principal said the last principal had been on the clearest evidence on both counts. It was needless to say anything to him. The only doubt in his (His Lordship's) mind was whether he should direct prisoner to be flogged, but considering that had already suffered, that part of the punishment should not be awarded. The second principal, however, was held up to bail, and he was kept in prison for three years on the second count, and as to the first count that he had been imprisoned for six months to commence after the expiration of the first sentence. With respect to the second prisoner, Leon Achee, he was kept to hard labour for a period of two years on the second count, and on the first for six months more to commence after the expiration of the sentence on the second count. The second principal, however, was held up to bail on both counts. The first principal had been in custody of the shareholders for many days, and all had had an opportunity of examining it. To the Directors it appeared satisfactory, and he hoped it would appear equally so to the shareholders. He had a further remark to make, except that if any shareholders wished any further information, the Directors would be happy to supply it.

Mr. MacGregor next proposed, Mr. Ward seconded, and it was carried, that Messrs. Rivington and Gipperich be re-appointed auditors for the ensuing year. The Directors had left London on the 24th January and had passed the Canal on the 14th ulto. This closed the business of the half-yearly meeting.

The meeting then resolved itself into an extraordinary one, to consider certain proposed changes in the Deed of Settlement.

The Chairman said that the account at the last meeting, that incorporated arose from the terms of the articles of association requiring that the account of the Company should be made up half yearly, and that the Directors considered it would be necessary to propose an extraordinary meeting to be held at the same time as the general meeting, in February or March, an alteration in clauses 14 and 15, making a provision to account annual and the year end 31st December. The Directors voted the dividends due, following on 30th June and 31st December, the directors would not change, but the rendering of the accounts annually would enable the working of the Company to be more intelligibly given when the year, as at present, was unceasingly divided. Notice of the proposed resolutions had been thus given, and they had been published in the papers for the information of those interested. The Directors did not propose any change in the payment of the half-yearly dividend, or in the payment of the half-yearly dividend, until the account should be rendered yearly, instead of half yearly. It was unnecessary to say anything more in favour of the change, the advantage of which must be patent to every business man. He would now propose that clauses 14 and 15 of the Deed of Settlement of the China Coast Steam Navigation Company be altered to read as follows:

"14.—A General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company shall be held once in every year, at such time and place as the Board may fix, to determine, by a poll, the financial state of the Company (so far as can fairly be ascertained) and also a general balance sheet for the twelve months terminating on the 31st December.

"15.—The Directors of the Company shall be allowed to call a general meeting of the shareholders at any time, for the purpose of calling a general meeting of the shareholders of the Company, and the shareholders may be召集ed by notice to be given to each shareholder by post, or by advertisement in the newspapers, or by circular letter, or by any other means which the Directors may think fit.

The prosecutor said that this morning, at 4 o'clock, he met the prisoner carrying the piece of wood, and asked him where he procured it from, when he said that another man gave it to him. The next morning he went to see the man who gave it to him. The prisoner admitted that he stole the wood, and the chief cause for regret in this disaster is the untimely death of Captain John son and eight of the crew, whose loss is deeply deplored.

The companion hall, for which the Keung Loong's engine is intended to be come out in sections by sea, was built of iron and wood, and was not a good road, but a stone road, and was ordered well in advance of their need, to allow for accidents, the delay is no inconvenience to the Company.

The prisoner was sent to 14 days' imprisonment.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.

Lieut. Prior, H.M. 80th Regiment, summoned a chair-cooker his supply for refusing to obey the lawful and reasonable commands of his superior officer.

The complainant said that on the evening of the 1st, he ordered the defendant through his boy to carry a brother officer, and he refused to do so.

The prisoner said that he was told by his comrade who engaged him that he only had to carry Mr. Prior.

After the evidence of the boy, the defendant was fined \$2.

THE CHINESE POLICE.

Chinese constable No. 174 was charged by the mistress of house No. 85, Queen's Road West, with forcibly entering her house against her will and breaking the trap door on the stairs.

The prosecutor said that he was told by the constable that he was still in the house. In the course of the evidence the prosecutor's wife said her husband Lin Yee Tung, and not Atik as described by the prosecutor, was employed on board a "Devil's fire vessel." His Worship said her for her contempt of Court she should like to be locked up in one of what she termed the "Devil's Gaols." She said notwithstanding, he was to be a little more strict in the few months.

His Worship told her to be a little more strict in the few months.

The re-examination of real estate was based on the evidence of other property owners, and was not a good road, but a stone road, and was ordered well in advance of their need, to allow for accidents. Besides their steamboat estate, situated at nearly equal distant points on the river, commanding both the frontages in the port, aggregating nearly half a mile of river bank. Their dock is the only one here

of receiving river boats, and the arrangement of the property blocks is the 1872/692/00, and it now stands at the 763/600.

The agreement entered into in March with the China Steam Navigation Company has proved successful in its arrangements, and the Company work in harmony with only such degree of friendly rivalry as seemed to the parties to be in the best interest of the public.

The Directors think the promise is good for a prosperous business in the ensuing year. The interior is reported to be in a peaceful and flourishing condition, which should react favourably upon the carrying trade.

M. P. Maude proposed—

That the accounts for the year 1874, be presented to the meeting, be accepted and passed, and in doing so, be congratulated the Directors and shareholders on the very satisfactory position of the Company.

Seconded by Mr. Noetzli, and carried unanimously.

M. D. Brand then proposed, and Mr. Rice seconded, the following resolution—

Mr. Dent returning from the board, I observed that Mr. W. Scott Fitz was elected President, and Messrs. E. H. Bell, F. N. Nixon, F. D. Hibbert and A. G. Wood were elected directors, and Mr. Rowland Maitland to name, until the next general meeting.

Carried unanimously.

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Carried unanimously.

Mr. D. Brand then proposed, and Mr. Rice seconded, the following resolution—

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